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UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST



F-41150

Diamond Lake. A favorite tourist mecca. Here will be found free campground facilities, an attractive tourist resort, and boats. Rugged Mount Thielsen in background.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

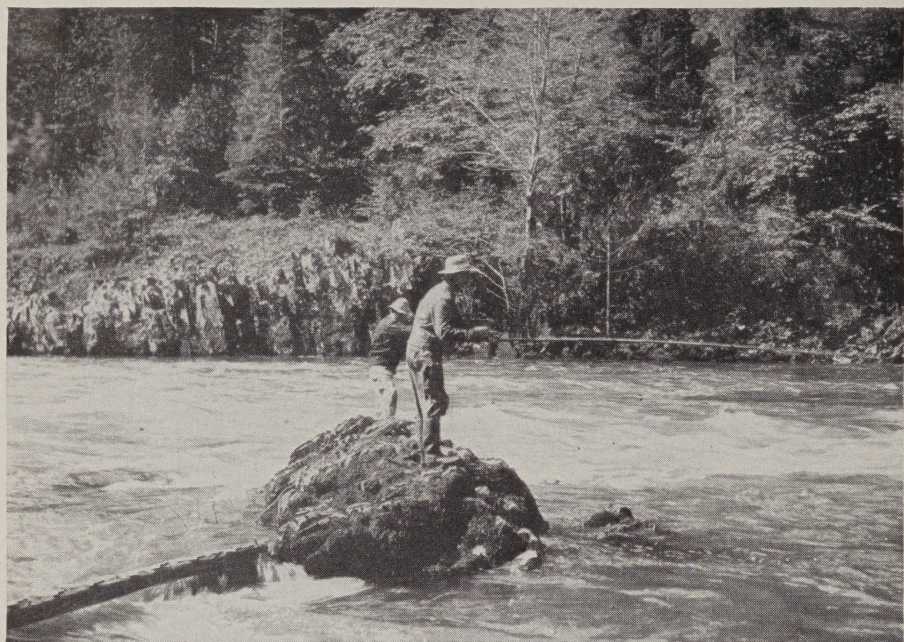
North Pacific Region

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Selectively cut timber on a national forest timber sale, South Umpqua district. Old, ripe trees are cut. Young, thrifty trees remain to grow.



F-392157

The North Umpqua is world famous for its steelhead fishing. National forests protect stream flow, and make for better fishing.



F-440962

Recreation is an important forest value. Recreational use of the national forests is encouraged through simple, rustic developments.

THE UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST embraces a gross area of 1,194,732 acres on the western slope of the Cascade range in southwestern Oregon, mostly in Douglas County, Oreg. It includes all the upper basin of the Umpqua River and, with the exception of about four townships which lie in the drainage of Row River, is located entirely within the watersheds of the North and South Umpqua Rivers.

Umpqua is the name of a tribe of Indians who lived in this locality. The river and the national forest are named after this tribe.

The total estimated stand of timber on the Umpqua forest is 23 billion board feet. Of this, 19,864,486,000 feet is Douglas-fir valued for lumber, plywood, and veneer manufacture; 453,701,000 feet is sugar pine, very important in furnishing high-grade, soft, carving wood for the foundry industry; and 165,547,000 feet is incense-cedar used in manufacturing the common lead pencil. Other species found in abundance are white, silver, and Shasta fir and western hemlock. Ponderosa, western white, lodgepole, and knobcone pines, Port-Orford-cedar, western red cedar, and mountain hemlock are found in lesser quantities.

Douglas County, Oreg., is rapidly coming into its own as a great timber producing region. The painstaking work of forest protection and fire prevention through the years since the establishment of the Umpqua is now paying dividends in pay rolls, community development, and human welfare. Umpqua National Forest timber has an important role in this development, along with other public and private timber. If this great timber crop is harvested wisely, and the land protected from fires, there should be permanent industry based on the forest producing power of Douglas County soil. You, as a forest visitor, can help realize this objective by being careful with fire.

In addition to growing timber crops, another highly important function of national forests is the protection of watersheds. This bears a direct relation to flood prevention, hydroelectric power, and drinking water for cities. The head-water drainages of the North and South Umpqua Rivers within this forest afford a striking example of the value of forest watershed protection. At present, the economic values of the North Umpqua have not been fully realized, but it is noted for its crystal clear water and

superlative fishing. As the area served by these streams develops, more use undoubtedly will be made of their economic values, particularly in furnishing hydroelectric power. The Umpqua forest helps protect the drinking water for both Roseburg and Cottage Grove, as well as for other communities.

Because of its heavy timber stands, this forest is not important in the production of forage for grazing. Such grazing areas as are available are used under permit by stock owners from adjacent farms. The forest provides summer grazing range for about 1,000 cattle.

The Umpqua country abounds with game, and is particularly noted for the elusive black-tailed deer. Bear are plentiful, and cougars frequently are killed by experienced hunters. Grouse and pheasants are important game birds.

The North Umpqua and its tributaries are famous fishing streams. During runs of the fighting steelhead, fishermen are attracted from afar. Diamond Lake is considered to be one of the best lakes in Oregon from the fisherman's standpoint. At this lake the State game commission maintains a hatchery where more eggs of the rainbow trout are said to be taken than at any other place in the world. State game and fishing laws apply on national forests.

There is a popular resort at Diamond Lake, free public campgrounds, and summer home areas. On the North Umpqua River are many interesting recreation spots: Steamboat Bridge; Caps Illahe, formerly famous as an Indian gathering place and race track; Soda Springs, 6 miles above Illahe; Watson Falls, where the waters of Watson Creek drop over a 200-foot cliff; Lemolo Falls, a few miles below Kelsay Valley; Spring River, a short tributary which comes to the surface a full-sized river; Black Rock, where a good view of nearly the entire forest may be had from the fire-lookout station; and Mount Thielsen, 9,178 feet, highest peak in the forest and known as the lightning rod of the Cascades.

This national forest is the property of all the people. Therefore all of its resources are protected and managed in the public interest. A few simple rules for forest visitors are aimed at forest protection, sanitation, and fire prevention. Information about the forest may be obtained at the supervisor's office in the Post Office Building at Roseburg, or from Rangers' offices at Disston, Glide, Tiller, or Big Camas.



F-411533

Scaling a load of big ones. Logs from national forest timber sales help provide the lifeblood of Douglas County industry.



F-411527

Forests Forever. A fine young stand of Douglas-fir taking over an old burn on the North Umpqua district.



F-413961

Lightning fires cannot be prevented. They must be located promptly and put out before they can damage valuable timber and forest values. Speed is essential.



F-442315

Smokejumper. These hardy and daring "paratroopers" of the woods get quick action on fires which start in rough and inaccessible country.



F-411507

The Forest Lookout keeps watch over his forest domain, spotting and reporting immediately every suspicious smoke.

Be Careful With FIRE
KEEP OREGON GREEN



F-168149

Cattle and sheep use forest weeds and grasses to make meat, wool, and leather.



F-388503

Pack and saddle horses are hauled by truck from the remount depot to the end of the road where they take to the trails to help speed action on forest fires.

